## CITY OF WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1849.

IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES. Thirtieth Congress Second Session.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1849.

Also, two petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania, ask-

Also, another petition from citizens of Huntington county, Pennsylvania, for the abolition of (not of slavery this time, Mr. President, but of the franking privilege;) which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office

Also, six several petitions from citizens of Philadelphia city and country, from the counties of Luzerne, Lebigh, and Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania, asking such an increase of the duties on imports as will afford protection to the domestic industry of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KING presented the petition of Dennis Keenan, jr., asking a grant of land for the construction of a railroad and magnetic telegraph from Point Isabel, on the gulf of Mexico, to the Pacific ocean; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BALDWIN presented the petition of Oliver Tucker,

Mr. BREESE presented two petitions from citizens of Illinois, asking a grant of land to that State to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Upper and Lower Mississippi to Chicago; which were ordered to lie on the

table.

Mr. FELCH presented a petition of citizens of Detroit,
Michigan, asking that the rates of postage may be reduced and the franking privilege abolished; which was
referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post
Roads.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR STEAM.

Mr. BENTON presented the memorial of Charles G. Page, representing that he has discovered a mode of applying electro-magnetic power to the purposes of navigation and locomotion as a substitute for steam, and asking that an examination may be made into the merits of his discovery by a special committee of the Senate.

The memorial was read, as follows:

Mr. BENTON. To save time, sir—because the experiments are in course of exhibition in this city by Dr. Page—the appointment of a select committee for the purpose of examining them is desirable, that we may have their opinion; I will therefore now ask for the appointment of such committee. And I would state, at the same time, that for three years, or nearly three years, I have myself had some knowledge of Dr. Page's experiments in the application of this great power to the useful purposes of manufacturing, and am seriously inclined to consider them of importance. I have seen others, too, who have science, which I have not, who are much impressed with them importance. I have seen others, too, who have science, importance. I have seen others, too, who have science, which I have not, who are much impressed with them And this morning I read a paragraph taken from a London paper, from which it appears that sundry experiments are now going on to show that the inventor is able to apply a five-horse power to purposes of navigation or other useful purposes. I therefore ask that, as our time other useful purposes. I therefore ask that, as our time apply a nive-norse power to purposes of navigation or other useful purposes. I therefore ask that, as our time is running short, and as these experiments are now in the course of exhibition here, we dispense with further forms, and that we appoint a select committee of seven persons for their examination. I send my resolution to the Chair.

The resolution was then read, as follows:

Resolved, That a select committee of seven be appointe to examine the invention of Professor Page of Washingto city, in relation to a mode of applying electromagnetic power to the purposes of navigation and locomotion.

The said resolution having been read, Mr. PHELPS. Mr. President, I do not know what Mr. PHELPS. Mr. President, I do not know what object that resolution contemplates, nor do I know what action of the Senate is contemplated or desired. I should be very glad to be informed as to the object of this resolution; and the reason of my making the siggestion is, that unless I am greatly mistaken, this memorialist is not entitled to the credit of having originated this invention. Some years since, a very humble individual of the State which I have the honor to represent made this discovery and various terms. made this discovery, and various experiments were tried in the application of this power to the movements of machinery. If any action of the Senate is comtemplated, it might be important to know what pretensions others have to the originality of this discovery. I have some doubts, and should be very glad to be informed on the subject. I desire an explanation.

doubts, and should be very glad to be informed on the subject. I desire an explanation.

Mr. BENTON. I expect that it is the same with this invention as with all others—new claimants to its discovery will arise and affirm that they are its original authors. I believe, sir, that the application of steam to the propulsion of boats and vessels has been thought practicable ever since water was boiled; but it was not until after an immense number of experiments had been made for the purpose of thus applying it that the project succeeded. Attempts have been made to apply this magnetic power in the same way by various individuals in the United States, and perhaps they have been made successful to the propulsion of a few ounces of matter; but I apprehend that Professor Page is far in advance in his experiments of any others of a similar character that have been attempted. Gentlemen who may have an opportunity of attending on the lectures he is now engaged in delivering cannot but see that he is far in advance of anything that has yet been done upon the subject. All ask is, that gentlemen will go and see for themselves. I hope that such will be the course of the senator from Vermont.

Mr. DAYTON said if that he was not in the habit of issue a patent to William Green.

Mr. DAYTON said that he was not in the habit of its was reported to the Senate, but he had a bill which it was very important to have disposed of. He thought it would occupy none of the time of the Senate, as it had been examined by the committees of both houses, and had received the approbation of the Commissioner of the Patent Office. It merely met a difficulty in the patent laws, which is not provided for. It was a bill to issue a patent to William Green.

Mr. ATHERTON called for the sepecial order of the day, but gave way to Mr. KING, who submitted a word or two of remark which was not heard distinctly, and moved that the bill which was not heard distinctly, and moved that the bill which was not heard distinctly, and moved that the bill which was not h

Mr. PHELPS. My purpose, when I before addressed the Senate, was not to throw any obstacle in the way of this resolution, but simply to suggest that we had better not have any action upon the subject until we had found out who was the original discoverer of this power. The idea of applying this agent to the movement of machinery is not original. How far Dr. Page may have transcended others in his experiments I am unable to say.

onsent, and adopted.

Mr. BENTON moved that the committee be appointed y the Chair; which was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT named the committee as fol-

ows: Messes Benton, Phelps, Westcott, Berrien, Dix, od, and King.
BILLS FROM THE HOUSE.

INDERWOOD, and KING.

BILLS FROM THE HOUSE.

The bill (No. 746) from the House of Representatives, to authorize the coinage of twenty-dollar and one-dollar gold pieces at the mint of the United States and its out the United States.

Also, two petitions from citizens and female inhabitants of Pennsylvania, asking the abbilition of slavery throughout the United States.

Also, from citizens and female inhabitants of Pennsylvania, asking that slavery may be excluded from the territory acquiret from Mexico; that slavery may be abolished in the District of Columbia, and all other places where Congress has exclusive jurisdiction; and that no State may hereafter be admitted into the Union whose constitution tolerates slavery.

The motion to receive these petitions being objected to, it was ordered to lie on the table.

Also, a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking a grant of one hundred and sixty acres of land to every actual settler, free of charge.

Mr. HALE observed as the reception of this petition was not likely to be objected to, he would move its reference to the Committee on Public Lands; which was agreed to.

Also, another petition from citizens of Huntington the Pennsylvania, asking the bottom of all of the United States and its outloners at the United States and its outlon

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Alexander Y. P. Garnet, asking compensation for extra services as an assistant surgeon in the navy, made a written report, accompanied by a bill for his relief; which was read and passed to a second reading. second reading.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, from the Committee of

Pensions, to whom was referred the joint resolution from the House of Representatives in relation to evidence in applications for pensions by widows of deceased soldiers under the act of Juty 21, 1818, reported back the same with an amendment with an amendment.

Mr. BREESE, from the Committee on Public Lands

Mr. BREESE, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill to extend the provisions of an act approved 34 March, 1847, for carrying into effect the existing compacts with the States of Alabama and Mississippi, with regard to the 5 per cent. fund and school reservations, reported back the same without amendment, and asked the attention of the senator from Alabama [Mr. Krno] to the bill.

Mr. KING moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The motion, having been objected to, failed under the rules.

lexico, to the Pacific ocean; which was referred to the ommittee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BALDWIN presented the petition of Oliver Tucker, revolutionary soldier, asking to be allowed a pension; thich was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BADGER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred House bill (No. 439) for the relief of Lot Davis, reported back the same without amendment, and recommending its passage.

Also, from the same committee, to whom was referred construction of a railroad from the Upper and Lower distribution of a railroad from the railroad from the railroad from the railroad from the railroad f

ed back the same without amendment, and recommending its passage.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred House bill (No. 531) for the relief of James Morehead, reported back the same with an amendment, and recommen ling its passage as amended.

Mr. YULEE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of John B. More & Co., in relation to a line of steamers from California to China, and the petition of Geo. G. West and Charles S. Ritchie for an extension of the bounds of the navy-yard at Philadelphia, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same; which was agreed to.

Also, from the same; which was agreed to.

House bill (No. 274) for the relief of William Butler, reported back the same without amendment, with a recommendation that it be rejected.

Also, from the same committee, to whom was referred House bill (No. 563) for the relief of Samuel Graves, reported back the same without amendment.

Also, from the same committee, to whom was referred House bill (No. 436) for the relief of the legal owners of the ship James Mitchell, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. A THERTON, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives (No. 686) An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year ending the 30th June, 1859, reported back the same

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Mr. MASON presented the annual report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; which was ordered to be printed, and 1,000 extra copies of the same were ordered, 500 copies to be distributed to the regents of said institution.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The bill from the House to provide for carrying into execution, in part, the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, was read a first and second time by its title.

Mr. ATHERTON. Mr. President, I hope that bill will

Mr. ATHERTON. Mr. President, I hope that bill will be now acted upon with the general consent of the Senate. It merely provides for carrying into effect the provisions of the treaty with Mexico. It provides for the payment of the instalments due to Mexico for two years, there having been no such provision made in the appropriation bill of the last session. It is important that this bill should be now passed. It is not a bill of details, and I hope the Senate will act upon it at once.

The bill was then considered as in committee of the whole, was reported back to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, was read a third time, and passed.

The bill was then considered as in committee of the whole, reported back to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. ATHERTON called for the special order of the

ate, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

WM. GREEN, JR.

Mr. DAYTON said that he was not in the habit of asking the indulgence of the Senate, but he had a bill which it was very important to have disposed of. He thought it would occupy none of the time of the Senate, as it had been examined by the committees of both houses, and had received the approbation of the Commissioner of the Patent Office. It merely met a difficulty in the patent laws, which is not provided for. It was a bill to issue a patent to William Green.

Mr. ATHERTON said if there should be found any objection to it, he would be willing to have the consider-

bjection to it, he would be willing to have the consider-tion of it postponed.

Mr. DAYTON expressed his willingness to have the consideration of the bill postponed if it gave rise to de-

bate.

The Senate then, as in committee of the whole, proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing a patent to be issued to William Green, jr., which,

some gentleman would move a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Mr. HALE, in compliance with the request of the sentator from Pennsylvania, made the motion to reconsider; which motion lies over.

Mr. HALE said that he had spoken with the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and he had withdrawn his objection to the consideration of a resolution he had submitted this morning, and he hoped that at the Senate would now proceed to its consideration; it was a resolution to print an extra number of an Executive document from the Navy Department.

Mr. YULEE said he had agreed to withdraw his objection to the consideration of the resolution, but he wished it to be understood that he doubted the propriety of the publication of two thousand extra copies of that a document. The subject had not yet come before them; the document had not been printed, and the contents of the document were not known. He thought it proper to say thus much in regard to the propriety of the publication of the extra number, as he, hinself, had not been the document.

Mr. HALE said he would not occupy the attention of Mr. Mr. HALE said he would not occupy the attention of

per to say thus much in regard to the property of the publication of the extra number, as he, himself, had not seen the document.

Mr. HALE said he would not occupy the attention of the Senate three minutes. He would merely say that this was a document which the Senate had required at the last session to be sent in. It covered, he thought, three years of the naval history of the United States. It that history was honorable to the navy, the friends of the navy would have the benefit of it; but if it was not, the Senate would have in their hands the means of correcting, the abuses. He had been told that they would not get a single one of them until after the session was over. It was a highly important document, and ought to be printed. He had proposed simply two thousand copies, (certainly not a very extravagant number,) so that all the senators might have the means of forming an opinion on the matter contained in the document. His remarks had been styled "rhetorical declamation;" but this document would be official declaration; and that was what he wanted. He would not occupy the attention of the Senate any longer. If any

when that resolution was considered; and as he did no care to occupy the time of the Senate then, he would move to lay the resolution on the table.

Objection having been thus made, the motion to print

The Senate, as in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and contingent expenses of the government for the year ending June 30th, 1850, the question pending being upon the amendment submitted yesterday by Mr. WALKER.

Mr. WALKER, being entitled to the floor, said: To the amendment which I offered yesterday, I shall now propose some modifications by the consent of the Senate. Before doing so, I wish to remark, that after consultation with many friends, and patientary with the senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Foote,) who had given notice of his intention to offer a somewhat similar amendment, I have come to the conclusion, so far as the amendment is concerned, to extend its provisions, and to extend them in such a manner as I think will be beneficial to the objects which are sought to be obtained. The amendment, sir, as I first introduced it, it will be perceived, proposed merely to extend certain laws, which related directly or indirectly to the revenue system of the United States, to the territories acquired by treaty with Mexico. From the accounts, sir, which we have from that interesting section of our country, there is a great degree of disorder and distraction prevailing among the Representatives (Ne. 686) An act making appropriations for the control of the United States for the state of the state of

opinion of the presiding officer as to whether the modification was in order; it was well to have it decided be a control of the transphire state the grounds of his objection?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the sentor from New Hampshire state the grounds of his objection was, that the amendment was not germain to the purposes of the appropriation bill. It was carrying into effect the laws of the United States in a territory where these laws at the present had no states one. The VICE has been been supported by the treaty of the United States in a territories of the United States. They might just as well, it seemed to him, introduce a clause into the appropriation bill creating a Nate government; and be law, the present of the United States and the spropriation bill creating a Nate government; and be law, the present of the United States and the spropriation bill creating a Nate government; and be law of the present of the United States and the properties of the United States and the properties of the United States of the States in the provernment is the present of the United States and the was the present of the United States and the was the present of the United States and the was the present of the United States and the was the present of the United States and the desired the United States and the state of things as far as it is in their power. On the United States and the day of the United States and the day of the United States and the state of the United States a

after amendment, was reported to the Senate, the amendment was concurred in, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was subsequently read a third time, and passed.

Mr. W. then continued: It will be seen, sir, that the provisions of this amendment do not relate merely to the window the bill just passed, and expressed the hope that some gentleman would move a reconsideration of the vote just laken.

care to occupy the time of the Senate then, he would move to lay the resolution on the table.

Objection having been thus made, the motion to print lies over.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY. On motion by Mr. BENTON,
The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendment made by the House to the bill in addition to the act to incorporate the Washington and Alexandria Steamboat Company; which amendment was agreed to.
Mr. DOWNS asked the Senate to take up a bill, the title of which could not be understood.
Mr. ATHERTON objected to giving way. He was afraid that the time of the Senate would be too much trespassed upon. He would, therefore, ask for the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.
Mr. DOWNS was satisfied that it would not take up but a few minutes; whereas the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill would occupy hours.
Mr. ATHERTON expressed the hope that the senator from Louisiana would allow the bill to lie over.
Mr. DOWNS was proceeding to make the motion to suspend the prior orders of the day, when it was decided that Mr. ATHERTON insisting upon his call for the special order of the day.

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Mr. BELL. I am aware that in taking this course shall not meet the approbation of many senators on bo sides of the chamber. It is my wish and my policy to conciliate the Senate, with reference to myself especially; but I do not often trouble the Senate. I have endeavored as much as possible to confine my sphere, with reference to this body, to that branch of business which has been consigned to me as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

With these remarks I will send my amendment to the Chair, and more that all those sections or pertions of

With these remarks I will send my amendment to the Chair, and move that all those sections or pertions of sections of the amendment of the senator from Wisconsism which are inconsistent with the provisions of the amendment which I shall offer, shall be stricken out, and the following section added. I beg leave to state that I offer it in the most simple form, and for the purpose of testing the sense of the Senate in that form, with a view to modify it, or to offer another amendment altogether in a different form, with the same substantial views as the present, and which will give an opportunity of testing the sense of the Senate in every shape in which it can be presented.

thall be entitled to two representatives in the Congressional Be entitled States.

Mr. BELL. Mr. President—
Mr. BUTLER. Is the gentleman in order? I cannot understand, sir, why the amendment offered by the honorable senator from Wisconsin was in order, for it is a motion to engraft upon the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill a plan for a temporary government. But, sir, who would expect, who would be prepared, sir, to meet the property of the property of

f the Senate upon the question of—
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the gentleman from

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the senator take an appeal upon this question also?

Mr. HALE. I believe I will, sir.

Mr. CALHOUN. I do not intend to argue the constitutional part of this question at this time; but surely there ought to be some principle by which to regulate the question of the congruity of an amendment with the subject—rather of the original proposition. I think, sir, the rule is laid down by Mr. Jefferson. Although the Chair cannot decide the question of congruity, it is in the power of the body to decide it. It comes to the body to decide, now that the appeal has been taken from the decision of the Chair. I appeal to this Senate, that if there ever was a case of incongruity, this is one.

Mr. BELL. I call the senator to order.

Mr. CALHOUN. If ever there was a case—

Mr. BELL. That is not the question, sir; the senator is certainly out of order. He is not discussing the question of the appeal, whether the senator from South Carolina had a right to withdraw his objection after an appeal had been taken. The question upon the appeal first made by the senator from New Hampshire is not now pending before the Senate.

Mr. CALHOUN. I am sure that the senator from Tennessee has not understood me. I stated, that if my memory served me. Mr. Jefferson lays it down that al-

Mr. CALHOUN. I am sure that the senator from Tennessee has not understood me. I stated, that if my memory served me, Mr. Jefferson lays it down that although the Chair cannot decide the question of incongruity, it belongs to the body to decide it.

Mr. BELL. If the senator will allow me, the rule is that it cannot be ruled out of order.

It may be an argument for the Senate to reject the amendment, when they come to vote upon it, if they think it is incongruous, and foreign to the bill before the Senate—that is all. It is the exercise of judgment when the Senate come to vote upon the proposition. The rule of parliamentary law is clear, sir, that you may so amend any-bill or proposition that comes before you, as to present a totally different subject, or to present the same subject in a very different subject, or to present the same subject in a very different aspect from that presented in the original proposition, so that, in fact, the original mover would not know his own proposition. These are the valuable privileges of every legislative body in relation to amendments, in order to get rid of obnoxious and mischievous propositions.

Mr. CALHOUIN Mr. President what I said was

that when a question of this kind is brought to the Chair, and the Chair decides that it was not out of order, and an appeal is made from that decision, it belongs to the

original appeal. I presume, therefore, surfaced a question of order.

Mr. BUTLER. I did not take any appeal. I merely raised a question of order.

Mr. YULEE. The gentleman, then, raised a question of of order, and afterwards withdrew it. Thereupon the question of order was raised, whether he had a right to withdraw it. As he has renewed it, I presume the issue I now rises, whether the amendment proposed by the senator from Tennesse is in order?

Mr. HALE. I would like to know, sir, the position of the question, that we may know how we stand with reference to this subject. I do not understand that it is competent for the senator from South Carolina, in the shape in which this question presents itself to the Senate, to renew it. I hold that he cannot withdraw this new question of order which is presented. The question is stated. An appeal is taken. The decision of the Chair is, that with that appeal pending, the member may withdraw what is fairly and legitimately before the Senate. The rule is, that no member can withdraw a motion of his own making while it is before the Senate. By a much greater force of reasoning, it appears to me that a senator cannot withdraw a question raised by another senator while it is pending.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

a and as sustained by it. It is in the journal of the Senate of April 24, 1848. A senator was called to order for charging another with introducing measures into the Senate for the order, and that a member charging another with introducing measures into the solution order, and that a member charging another with introducing measures into this body for his own amusement was not out of order. Now, sr. I suppose that if the senator from Tennessee [Mr. Bell.] has introduced this into the body for no purpose more censurable than to amuse himself, it will be german to the bill.

But there is a question even more important before us than that; and it is, whether it is in the power of a member, after having raised a question of order, from the decision of which an appeal has been taken, to withdraw it without leave of the body? My question is not whether the member who makes that appeal may withdraw it, but whether the member who made the objection in the first instance has a right, after an appeal is taken, to withdraw his point of order, and take the appeal with it? That is the question, sir; and I consider it a very important question. It may have a very important bearing upon the privileges of this body, as a defiberative assembly; because the power which I regard as existing in the body would be all in your hands, sir, in conjunction with any member who chose, in such a state of the case, to withdraw his objection, and take the appeal with it. I hope the opinion of the Senate will be taken upon that question.

Mr. BUTLER. I hope the puestion of order—(What

peal with it. I hope the opinion of the taken upon that question.

Mr. BUTLER. I hope the question of order—[What Mr. BUTLER. inaudible to the reporters.] ollowed was entirely inaudible to the reporters.]
Mr. KING. I cannot hear the senator: there

New Hampshire take an appeal?

Mr. HALE. I do.

Mr. BELL. Is it not too late?

Mr. BUTLER. I presume I was too much in a hurry in making my suggestion. I yield, sir, and will now withdraw my point of order.

Mr. BERRIEN. Mr. President, I apprehend that the point of order cannot be withdrawn by the senator from South Carolina, after an appeal is taken. This is a question which I hope the Senate will decide.

The VICE PRESIDENT ruled that the senator from South Carolina had a right to withdraw his objection.

Mr. HALE. I think it is not competent for the senator from South Carolina to withdraw his question of order, now that an appeal is taken.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the senator take an appeal is taken.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the senator take an The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the senator take an The VICE PRESIDENT. The vice PRESIDENT is the proposition of the substantive object of this proposition still in view. Now, sir, I do not often interfere, as I have stated already, in the business of this body, of any description, and still less do I interfere with the proceedings and rules of order. But, sir, I have read the rules of the Senate, and I have had some little experience in parliamentary law application. shill less do I interfere with the proceedings and fues of order. But, sir, I have read the rules of the Senate, and I have had some little experience in parliamentary law applicable to these rules in other bodies as well as in this, and I am far too old and experienced a parliamentarian to have brought forward an amendment of this description, knowing the fate of the bill of the honorable senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas]—I say, I am too old and experienced in my business here to have brought it forward, unless I knew I was fortified by the parliamentary law of Congress and of the Senate upon mere questions of order. The President of the Senate, upon a motion made by the senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Halls.] has already decided that the proposition of the senator from Wiscousin [Mr. Walkka] was in order. There was no appeal from that; no incongruity in that proposition with the body of this bill was substantiated. That was not a matter foreign to the general objects of the bill; and there was no thought of taking objection upon the ground of inconsistency or incongruity. But the first time the proposition is made to amend that which does not satisfy the views or expectations of senators, honorable members have raised the question of order, consistency, and congruity.

But Mr. President what would be incongruous to the

does not satisfy the views or expectations of senators, honorable members have raised the question of order, consistency, and congruity.

But, Mr. President, what would be incongruous to the bill now under consideration? Why, sir, you might denominate it a bill for the purpose of raising the salaries, or increasing the salaries of some of the officers of the government. It is a bill to authorize the construction of a new wing, an additional building for the Patent Office; it is a bill authorizing the government to dispense medals to the Indian tribes, and for how many other purposes it is unnecessary for me to say; to do so, I should have to review the bill. I merely mention these features because they occur first to my mind. Sir, this bill is not a unit with regard to its object from beginning to end. You have made about a score of appropriations in conformity with the existing law of the land in this bill and in the amendments that have been made to it. Pray, to what part of this bill shall this amendment be said to be incongruous? The Senate has incorporated into this bill everywhere appropriations for new objects. The amendment of the senator from Wisconsin is in relation to these Territories. That is decided to be in order, and is my amendment incongruous to that? It has the same object. And I propose to let that amendment, if adopted by the Senate, or such portion of it as may be adopted, stand incorporated in the bill. The question is to be tested as to its congruity with the bill. And when you come to examine the body of the bill, I defy senators to say what it is, except that it is a bill for the appropriation of money according to the existing law of the land. But this question of concordance cannot be drawn into the vortex of the rules of order. mentous questions that can be brought before us in an appropriation bill; and especially since, when we have taken a position, the bill itself may be lost, or coercion may be applied to senators to vote in favor of a measure which under other circumstances they would not vote for. Now, sir, I have no doubt that every senator will admit the entire incongruity, and that they will vote at once upon the subject, and not waste our time, and reserve their yole will affect the proposition. the smaller three successory one is the sound to be the complete the successory of the control of the complete the successory of the control of the complete the control of the complete the control of t

adopt the proposition, or else to reject the civil and appo-matic appropriation bill. For I, for one, notwithstanding the importance I attach to giving a government to these interest of the people of this Union and of the govern-ment here should not suffer; and I should be very far from giving my vote for such propositions if I thought that it would have the effect of compelling the House to reject the appropriation bill.